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No. 319

The Constitution of the Mongolian People's Republic



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THE CONSTITUTION OF THE  
MONGOLIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

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## FOREWORD

[This is the full text of the updated version of the Constitution of the Mongolian People's Republic which includes the additions and changes made up to 20 April 1973.]



## CONSTITUTION OF THE MONGOLIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

### [Preamble]

The great October Socialist Revolution which laid the foundation for mankind's transition from capitalism to communism was the turning point in the history of the age-old struggle waged by the Mongolian people for liberation and provided them the opportunity to establish their own sovereign people's democratic state.

The Mongolian People's Republic emerged and became established as a result of the People's Revolution in 1921 when the Mongolian People abolished the rule of the imperialist colonists, overthrew the power of the feudal lords, and put an end to serfdom.

The Mongolian People's Republic grew and gained strength with the fraternal and socialist assistance of the Soviet Union as a result of the consolidation of its political and economic independence in a stubborn struggle against the aggression of the imperialists and internal reaction, overcoming the very evil consequences of national and socialist oppression which had previously prevailed, the abolition of the feudal class, and the creation of a socialist economy and culture.

In the course of the transition from feudalism to socialism, bypassing the capitalist stage of development in accordance with the teachings of V. I. Lenin, radical revolutionary socio-economic changes were made, a new socialist economy was organized, socialist production relations were victorious throughout the national economy, and great historic successes were achieved in raising the living and cultural standards of the working people.

The aim of the Mongolian People's Republic is to complete socialist construction and to organize in the future a communist society.

On the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence, the Mongolian People's Republic pursues a peaceful policy aimed at ensuring a durable

peace throughout the world, developing friendship and cooperation with all the peoples, and consolidating in every way possible the firm fraternal friendship, mutual assistance and cooperation that have been established and are developing between the peoples of the countries of the world socialist system based on the unshakeable principle of proletarian internationalism.

The supreme duty of the MPR and the most important prerequisite for its prosperity and the strengthening of its independence is the promotion in every way possible of unity and solidarity between the peoples of the socialist countries on the basis of the principles of Marxism and Leninism.

The guiding and directing force of the state and society of the Mongolian People's Republic is the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party which is guided in its activities by the all-conquering Marxist-Leninist theory.



# I

## THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC STRUCTURE OF THE MONGOLIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

### Chapter 1

#### The Nature and the General Principles of State Organization

ARTICLE 1. The Mongolian People's Republic is a socialist state of workers, collectivized arats (herdsmen and farmers) and working intellectuals, and the basis for this is the alliance between the working class and the collectivized arats.

ARTICLE 2. The Mongolian People's Republic is a socialist state which is being established and developed in the form of a people's democracy.

ARTICLE 3. All the power of the Mongolian People's Republic is vested in the working people. The working people implement the power through the assembly of people's deputies, their representatives.

ARTICLE 4. The citizens of the Mongolian People's Republic elect the assemblies of people's deputies on the basis of universal, equal and direct suffrage by secret ballot.

The system of election is laid down in a special ordinance.

ARTICLE 5. The fundamental principle of the organization and functioning of all state bodies is democratic centralism.

All state bodies must draw support from the working masses and continually strengthen their ties [with them].

ARTICLE 6. All levels of assemblies of people's deputies are responsible and accountable for their work to their electorate. Each deputy is duty bound to give an account of his work and that of the assembly of people's deputies to his electorate.

The electorate may at any time recall its deputy in the manner prescribed by law.

ARTICLE 7. All state bodies are duty bound to adhere strictly to the Constitution and all other laws of the Mongolian People's Republic.

## Chapter 2

### The Basic Economic Principles and Functions of the State

ARTICLE 8. The economic basis of the Mongolian People's Republic is the socialist system of economy and socialist ownership of the means of production established as a result of the long and arduous struggle of the working people, the abolition of the private ownership of the means of production, and the elimination of the exploitation of man by man.

ARTICLE 9. The socialist property of the Mongolian People's Republic has two forms: state (property belonging to all the people) and collectivized (property belonging to agricultural cooperatives and other kinds of collectives).

ARTICLE 10. All the land, its mineral resources, the forests, the waters and their wealth, state factories, plants, mines, power stations, rail, motor, water and air transport, highways, communications equipment, banks, state agricultural enterprises (including state farms and machine-stock-farming stations), state public enterprises, basic state housing funds in cities and villages, raw materials, materials and products of the state enterprises, the state trade, procurement, cultural and scientific facilities as well as the property of all state organizations are state property, therefore, the property of all the people.

ARTICLE 11. The public enterprises of the agricultural cooperatives and all the other collectivized organizations [together with] their machinery and equipment, the products which they have produced, the public buildings, tractors, combines, other pieces of agricultural machinery, implements, transport facilities, socialized livestock, and other public property are the socialist property of these cooperatives and collective organizations.

Each family of an agricultural cooperative, in addition to having its members participate in the social production of the cooperative, and [thereby] obtaining its main income, has a private subsidiary husbandry. The size of this subsidiary husbandry is fixed by the rules of the agricultural cooperative.

ARTICLE 12. The agricultural cooperative is permanently allowed to use the land free of charge.

ARTICLE 13. The law protects the citizen's income derived from work, savings, housing, private subsidiary husbandry, and personal household goods (private property rights) and likewise the right to inherit personal property. The right [to own] personal property shall not be used to the detriment of state and public interests.

ARTICLE 14. The socialist state is organized to protect and to strengthen socialist property, to have all the members of society participate actively in economic and cultural construction, to strengthen in every way possible socialist labor discipline, and to defend the country against imperialist aggression.

ARTICLE 15. The economy of the Mongolian People's Republic is being directed and developed by a unified national economic plan in order to constantly increase the productive forces of this country, to uninterruptedly carry out expanded socialist production, and to raise steadily the living and cultural standards of the working masses.

The state economic policy is directed toward properly reflecting the requirements of the economic laws of socialism in the national economic plan.

The national economic plan of the Mongolian People's Republic, approved by the People's Great Hural, is the law. In its guidance of the national economy the state is to carry out on a broad scale the strictest accounting and control over production and distribution and over the volume of labor and consumption.

ARTICLE 16. The finance and credit policy of the Mongolian People's Republic is directed toward continuously strengthening the economic potential of this country, toward increasing and strengthening socialist property, toward developing socialist culture, and toward raising the living standards of the working people.

The state financial plan in the form of the state budget is coordinated with the plan to develop the national economy; it is approved and published as a law.

The basic source of revenue of the state budget of the MPR is the income [derived] from the socialist economy and its accumulation.

ARTICLE 17. The main purpose of socialist production in the Mongolian People's Republic and the primary motive for its development is the production in larger dimensions of a social output in order to accumulate the national income required to satisfy the ever increasing private and collective needs of the members of socialist society.

After deducting from the national income of the Mongolian People's Republic the portion earmarked for expanded socialist production, resource organization, and the social fund for health protection, development of culture and education, and the support of individuals (who are old and disabled), and for meeting the other collective needs of the members of society, the remaining amount is distributed [as] wages to all the members of society according to the quality and quantity of labor expended in accordance with the socialist principle "from each according to his ability to each according to his work."

Labor in the Mongolian People's Republic is an important condition and the basis of the realization of expanded socialist production and is the source of the material and spiritual wealth necessary for raising the living standards of the working people.

## II

### THE STATE STRUCTURE OF THE MONGOLIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

#### Chapter 3

##### The Higher Organs of State Power

##### A. The People's Great Hural

ARTICLE 18. The highest organ of state power of the Mongolian People's Republic is the People's Great Hural.

ARTICLE 19. Only the People's Great Hural has legislative power in the Mongolian People's Republic. The permanent committees of the People's Great Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic, the Presidium of the People's Great Hural, the Council of Ministers, the Supreme Court of the Mongolian People's Republic and deputies to the People's Great Hural have the right to initiate legislation.

ARTICLE 20. The People's Great Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic exercises full state power, and this includes [the following:]

- a. Approval and amendment of the Constitution of the MPR;
- b. Passing of laws;
- c. Determination of the basic principles and measures in the sphere of domestic and foreign policy;
- d. Election of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural;
- e. Organization of the Council of Ministers;
- f. Approval of newly-organized, abolished, or reorganized ministries and other special offices of state administration which make up the Council of Ministers of the MPR;
- g. Examination and approval of the national economic plan of the Mongolian People's Republic;
- h. Examination and approval of the state budget and report on its realization;



i. Approval of the decrees issued by the Presidium of the People's Great Hural during the period between sessions of the People's Great Hural and subject to the approval of the People's Great Hural;

j. Amnesty; and

k. Decision on questions of the defense and peace of the socialist motherland.

ARTICLE 21. The citizens of the Mongolian People's Republic elect the People's Great Hural whose electoral districts are organized on the basis of one deputy for every 4,000 persons.

ARTICLE 22. The People's Great Hural is elected for a period of four years.

ARTICLE 23. The election of a new People's Great Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic is ordered by the Presidium of the People's Great Hural two months prior to the expiration of the People's Great Hural.

ARTICLE 24. The newly elected People's Great Hural is convened by the previously elected Presidium of the People's Great Hural two months after the election.

ARTICLE 25. The regular session of the People's Great Hural is convened once a year.

Extraordinary sessions of the People's Great Hural may be convened at the initiative of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural or by the demand of not less than one third of the deputies.

ARTICLE 26. The People's Great Hural elects a chairman of the People's Great Hural and four deputy chairmen. The chairman of the People's Great Hural presides at the meetings of the sessions of the People's Great Hural and takes charge of the proceedings.

ARTICLE 27. The People's Great Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic elects a credentials commission which verifies the eligibility of the deputies to the Great Hural.

ARTICLE 28. The People's Great Hural organizes the standing committees for budget and planning, legislation and nationality affairs, and foreign affairs as well as the committees for other sectors of the national economy and culture. The People's Great Hural defines the functions of the committees.

ARTICLE 29. The People's Great Hural elects the presidium of the People's Great Hural which consists of a chairman, deputy chairman, secretary, and the members of the Presidium.



ARTICLE 30. A law is considered to be valid if approved by a majority vote of the deputies of the People's Great Hural.

The laws and decisions adopted by the People's Great Hural are published over the signatures of the chairman and the secretary of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural. However, the decision on the election of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural are published over the signature of the chairman of the People's Great Hural.

ARTICLE 31. Deputies to the People's Great Hural and to the local people's assemblies have the right to question members of subordinate state administrative organizations on matters within their jurisdiction. The administrative organization concerned must reply to the question of the deputy.

ARTICLE 32. A deputy to the People's Great Hural may not be arrested or prosecuted without the sanction of the People's Great Hural, or during the recess period without the sanction of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural.

#### B. The Presidium of the People's Great Hural

ARTICLE 33. The Presidium of the People's Great Hural is the highest organ of state power during the recess period between the sessions of the People's Great Hural.

ARTICLE 34. The Presidium of the People's Great Hural

- a. Exercises control over the implementation of the Constitution and other laws of the MPR;
- b. Orders the elections to the People's Great Hural;
- c. Convenes the session of the People's Great Hural;
- d. Interprets the laws which are in force and submitted for a decision;
- e. Issues decrees;
- f. Conducts nation-wide polls;
- g. Amends the decisions and orders issued by the Council of Ministers of the MPR and the local assemblies of deputies if they are not in accord with the law;
- h. Is in charge of the establishment, abolition and reorganization of ministries and special offices of state administration [such acts are to be] subsequently submitted to a session of the Council of Ministers for approval;

i. Appoints ministers and other members of the government or releases them from office on representation of the chairman of the Council of Ministers, [such acts are to be] subsequently submitted to a session of the People's Great Hural for approval;

j. Exercises pardons;

k. Approves orders and medals of the MPR and institutes honorary, military and other titles of the MPR;

l. Awards orders, medals, and honorary titles of the MPR on representation of the Council of Ministers of the MPR;

m. Appoints and recalls diplomatic representatives of this country to foreign states;

n. Receives the credentials and letters of recall of diplomatic representatives from foreign states to this state;

o. Fully empowers the Council of Ministers to conclude pacts and agreements with other states;

p. Ratifies or abrogates treaties and agreements concluded with other states;

q. During the recess period of the People's Great Hural proclaims a state of war in the event of attack on the MPR or when necessary to fulfill its international treaty obligations undertaken with respect to mutually defending each other against aggression;

r. Orders general or partial mobilization;

s. Grants citizenship of the MPR. Also permits relinquishment of citizenship of the MPR;

t. On representation of the Council of Ministers approves the organization and abolishment of aymags (cities), rayons, and somons (horroos), and the administrative subdivisions of aymags (cities), rayons, and somons (horroos).

ARTICLE 35. On the expiration of the term of office of the People's Great Hural, the Presidium of the People's Great Hural remains in office until the newly elected People's Great Hural elects a new Presidium of the People's Great Hural.

ARTICLE 36. The Presidium of the People's Great Hural is responsible and accountable to the People's Great Hural with respect to its work.

## Chapter 4

### The Higher and Central Organs of State Administration

ARTICLE 37. The highest state executive organ of the MPR is the Council of Ministers of the MPR.

ARTICLE 38. The Council of Ministers is responsible and accountable for its work to the People's Great Hural and during the recess periods between sessions to the Presidium of the People's Great Hural.

ARTICLE 39. The Council of Ministers issues decisions and directives on the basis and in pursuance of the laws in force and verifies their execution.

ARTICLE 40. The decisions and directives of the Council of Ministers of the MPR are to be executed throughout the entire territory of the MPR.

ARTICLE 41. The Council of Ministers of the MPR

a. Coordinates and directs the work of the ministries of the MPR and other subordinate government offices with respect to guiding political, economic and cultural organization;

b. Guides the planning of the national economy, takes measures to implement the national economic plan and the state and local budgets, and carries out the finance and credit policy;

c. Gives general guidance to relations with foreign states and carries out the foreign trade monopoly;

d. Gives general guidance to the defense of the country and organization of the armed forces and determines the number of citizens to be conscripted for military service;

e. Adopts measures to protect the interests of the state and to protect and to strengthen in every way possible socialist property which has become the economic basis of the socialist state;

f. Adopts measures to ensure public order and to protect the personal and property rights of the citizens;

g. Directly guides and directs the work of the executive committees of the aymag and city assemblies of people's deputies;

h. When necessary amends or annuls the orders and instructions of the ministries and other state administrative organizations directly subordinate to the Council of Ministers;

i. When necessary sets up central administrations for economic and cultural organization subordinate to the Council of Ministers;

j. Approves the designs and authorizes the production of state seals for state administrative organizations and offices.

ARTICLE 42. The Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic is organized by the People's Great Hural and consists of the following:

The chairman of the Council of Ministers of the MPR;

The deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers of the MPR;  
and

The ministers of the MPR.

ARTICLE 43. The ministries and special offices of the state are the central organs of state administration of the MPR.

The ministers and heads of special offices of the MPR direct the work of the relevant branches of state administration and are fully responsible for their condition and operation to the Council of Ministers.

The work of the ministries and special offices of the MPR is organized on the basis of effectively implementing the principles of unified management and collective discussion of questions and on continually raising the individual responsibility of each worker.

ARTICLE 44. The competency of each ministry and special office is defined in special statutes which are prepared in accordance with the laws and approved by the Council of Ministers of the MPR.

ARTICLE 45. The ministers and heads of special offices of the MPR issue orders and instruction within their scope of competency and verify their execution. These orders and instructions are issued on the basis of the laws and statutes of the state, and the decisions and directives of the Council of Ministers.

## Chapter 5

### The Local Organs of Power and Administration

ARTICLE 46. The territory of the MPR is divided administratively into aymags and cities. The aymags are subdivided into somons and the cities and towns into rayons and horoos.

ARTICLE 47. The organs of state power in the aymags, cities, rayons, somons, and horoos are the aymag, city, rayon, somon, and horoo assemblies of people's deputies. Workers of the appropriate administrative [divisions] elect [the deputies to] these assemblies for a term of three years.

ARTICLE 48. The number of deputies elected to the local assembly of deputies is established by the Presidium of the People's Great Hural.

ARTICLE 49. Regular sessions of aymag and city assemblies of people's deputies are convened by their executive committees at least twice a year. Sessions of rayon, somon and horoo assemblies of people's deputies are convened by their executive committees at least three times a year. Extraordinary sessions of the local assemblies of people's deputies are convened at the initiative of their executive committees, on instruction of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural, or at the demand of not less than half of the deputies to the hural.

The executive committees of the local assemblies of people's deputies inform the people in [good] time of the date and agenda of the regular meetings and have the workers participate in the work of the meetings.

ARTICLE 50: The aymag, city, rayon, somon and horoo assemblies of people's deputies elect for [each] session period chairmen and secretaries to conduct the meeting.

ARTICLE 51. The aymag and city assemblies of people's deputies elect, as their administrative organs which supervise the daily work, the executive committees which consist of seven to 11 members including a chairman, a deputy chairman and an executive secretary.

ARTICLE 52. The administrative organs of the rayon, somon and horoo assemblies of people's deputies are the executive committees which are elected by the assemblies and consist of five to nine members. The membership includes a chairman, a deputy chairman, secretary and members.

ARTICLE 53. The chairman of the executive committee guides the work of the committee, convenes its sessions and presides [over these].



ARTICLE 54. On expiration of the term of office of the aymag, city, rayon, somon, and horoo assemblies of people's deputies, the executive committees remain in power until new executive bodies are organized.

ARTICLE 55. The aymag, city, rayon, somon and horoo assemblies of people's deputies and their executive committees shall do the following:

a. Guide the economic, cultural and political organizations within their own administrative territories;

b. Control and direct the work of the economic and collective organizations;

c. Approve the local economic plans and budgets and adopt measures to realize these;

d. Direct the work of the administrative organs under their jurisdiction;

e. Protect the socialist way of life, the rights of state enterprises, offices, agricultural cooperatives and other collective organizations and the rights of citizens;

f. Ensure strict adherence to laws and statutes and properly implement the resolutions of higher organs;

g. Ensure the extensive and active participation of the working masses in all the work of the political, economic, and cultural organs.

ARTICLE 56. The local assemblies of people's deputies adopt resolutions within the limits of the power vested [in them] by law.

ARTICLE 57. The higher assemblies of people's deputies have the right to amend or annul the decisions and directives of lower assemblies of people's deputies and [those of their] executive committees.

ARTICLE 58. Higher executive committees of assemblies of people's deputies have the right to amend or annul the resolutions and decisions of lower executive committees and to suspend decisions of lower assemblies of people's deputies.

ARTICLE 59. The executive committee of a local assembly of people's deputies is directly accountable to the assembly of people's deputies which elected it and also to the executive committee of a higher assembly of people's deputies.



ARTICLE 60. The local assemblies of people's deputies set up standing committees for branches of their activities and ensure extensive participation of the activists among the working people in their work.

ARTICLE 61. Departments and offices which will direct the [various] branches of work will be organized in the aymag and city executive committees. These departments and offices are under the direction of the executive committee of the aymag and city assembly of deputies and the appropriate ministry or special office of the MPR.

ARTICLE 62. Deputies to local assemblies of the MPR may not be arrested or arraigned without the sanction of the assembly or between sessions of the assembly without the sanction of the executive committee [concerned].

## Chapter 6

### The Court and the Procurator's Office

#### A. Courts

ARTICLE 63. The Supreme Court of the MPR, aymag and city courts, special courts and district people's courts administer justice in the MPR in accordance with the laws.

ARTICLE 64. In all courts, permanent judges together with representatives of the people try the cases with the exception of those cases for which special [provision] is made in the law.

ARTICLE 65. The Supreme Court of the Mongolian People's Republic is the highest judicial organ. The Supreme Court guides all the work of the judicial organization of this country and supervises judicial activity.

ARTICLE 66. The Supreme Court of the MPR is elected by the People's Great Hural for a term of four years. The Supreme Court is responsible and accountable to the People's Great Hural and its Presidium.

ARTICLE 67. Aymag and city courts are elected by the aymag and city assemblies of people's deputies for a term of three years.

ARTICLE 68. People's courts are elected by the citizens of the aymag, rayon, somon and city concerned on the basis of universal, direct and equal suffrage by secret ballot for a term of three years. Citizens who have reached the age of 23 and have not been convicted may be elected judges and people's representatives.

ARTICLE 69. Court proceedings are conducted in the Mongolian language. Persons not knowing the Mongolian language have the right to acquaint themselves fully with the material of the case through an interpreter and also the right to use their own language in court.

ARTICLE 70. All court proceedings are heard in public, and the accused has the right to defend himself. Court may be conducted in closed [chambers] for cases for which special [provision] is made according to law.

ARTICLE 71. Judges are independent in their [examination of court] cases and are subject only to the law.

## B. The Procurator's Office

ARTICLE 72. The state procurator exercises supreme supervisory power over the strict implementation of the law by all ministries, central organs, their subordinate organizations and offices, local administrative organs, and all public and cooperative organizations as well as the people in office and the citizens of the Mongolian People's Republic.

ARTICLE 73. The procurator of the MPR is appointed by the People's Great Hural for a term of four years. The state procurator is responsible and accountable to the People's Great Hural and its Presidium.

ARTICLE 74. Aymag, city, rayon and district procurators exercise supervisory power over the local procurators. The Procurator of the MPR appoints these procurators for a term of three years.

ARTICLE 75. The local procurators are subordinate only to procurators of higher rank in fulfilling their functions.

### III

#### THE FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF THE CITIZENS OF THE MONGOLIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

##### Chapter 7

###### The Fundamental Rights of Citizens and How They Are Ensured

ARTICLE 76. The citizens of the MPR have equal rights regardless of sex, race, nationality, religion, social origin and position.

ARTICLE 77. The citizens of the MPR have the right to work and to payment for their work in accordance with quantity and quality.

Each citizen of the MPR is given and guaranteed by the advantages of the socialist economic system of this country the opportunity to enjoy the right to employ his talent and knowledge without hindrance in any branch of the economic and cultural institutions and to receive recompense according to the amount [of labor] expended.

ARTICLE 78. The citizens of the MPR have the right to rest. This right is ensured by the establishment of a maximum eight-hour working day, the reduction of work time for some special skills, the establishment of a weekly rest-period and an annual paid holiday for workers and employees, and the operation of service facilities, including recreation centers, theatres, and clubs, for workers.

The policy of the MPR is geared toward increasing as the productive forces of the country develop the amount of free time [available to] the people by reducing work time and by improving all kinds of services and placing them near to the working people so that they may use their free time more and more not only for recuperation but also for their physical and spiritual growth and for the improvement of their knowledge.

ARTICLE 79. Citizens of the MPR have the right to receive economic assistance in old age, during illness, and in cases of disability or the loss of the bread winner. This right is ensured by granting assistance to the working people through social insurance [system], state pension, and special funds of cooperative organizations, increasing the number of rest and recreation centers, rendering free medical assistance and developing labor protection.

ARTICLE 80. Citizens of the MPR have the right to education. This right is ensured by free education, by increasing the number of general education schools, specialized secondary schools and institutes, by developing [a system] to improve skills, and by scholarships granted by the state to students [attending] specialized secondary schools and institutes.

ARTICLE 81. Citizens of the MPR have the right to participate freely in the administration of the state, society, and economic matters either directly or through their representative bodies. This right is ensured by granting all citizens the real possibility to participate extensively in all spheres of the political, economic, and cultural organizations of this country, to participate in elections and referendums, and to organize all kinds of democratic societies.

All citizens of the MPR who have attained the age of 18, with the exception of those found to be insane, are granted the right to vote and to be elected to all state organs.

ARTICLE 82. The citizens of the MPR have the right to unite in public organizations, including trade unions, cooperative, youth and sport organizations, cultural, scientific and technical societies, and also associations for strengthening friendship and peace among peoples.

The most active and [politically] conscious citizens who stand out in the ranks of the workers, members of cooperatives, and working intellectuals unite in the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, which is the vanguard and leader of state and all other organizations of the working masses.

ARTICLE 83. The citizens of the MPR, regardless of their nationality, may equally participate in all the political, economic and socio-political work of their country. Any direct or indirect restriction of the rights of citizens because of race or nationality, and ideas of chauvinism or nationalism is forbidden by law.

The Mongolian People's Republic guarantees all nationals residing in the territory of the Mongolian People's Republic the opportunity to develop their national culture and to study and conduct their business in their own language.

The right to reside in the territory of the MPR is granted to foreign citizens who have striven for the defense of the interests of the working people, for national liberation, and for strengthening peace, or who have been persecuted for scientific activity.

ARTICLE 84. The women in the Mongolian People's Republic have the same rights as men in all the state, economic, social, political, and cultural sectors. These rights are guaranteed by according the women the same conditions of work, leisure, social insurance and education as men, promoting on the part of the state the interests of mothers and their children, rendering

assistance to mothers with many children, granting leave of absence with full pay to women prior to and after confinement, and increasing the number of maternity centers, nurseries, and kindergartens. Any infringement whatsoever on the equal rights of women is forbidden by law.

ARTICLE 85. Citizens of the MPR have the right to submit verbal or written complaints to any organ of state power and administration concerning illegal acts on the part of state organs or officials, red tape, and bureaucratic [treatment]. State organs and people in office shall, without delay, examine the said complaints, adopt measures to check infringements of the law and order, and respond [to the substance] of the statement or complaint.

ARTICLE 86. Religion in the MPR is separated from state and school. The citizens of the MPR have the freedom to worship and to produce anti-religious propaganda.

ARTICLE 87. In order to develop and to strengthen the state system of the MPR and in conformity with the interests of the working people, the citizens of the MPR are guaranteed by law freedom of the following:

1. Speech;
2. Press;
3. Gatherings; and
4. Processions and demonstrations.

The working people and their organizations are guaranteed the material conditions necessary [to realize] these freedoms.

ARTICLE 88. Citizens of the MPR are guaranteed the inviolability of person, the home, and privacy of correspondence.

No person may be arrested without the order of the court or without the sanction of the procurator.



## Chapter 8

### The Fundamental Rights and Duties of Citizens

ARTICLE 89. It is the duty of each citizen of the MPR to do the following:

- a. To devote all of his efforts and knowledge to building socialism, always remembering that honest work is the source for strengthening the wealth and might of the socialist state and raising the living standards of the working masses;
- b. To strictly observe the Constitution of the MPR, to implement the laws and statutes properly, to observe labor discipline strictly, to adhere to the socialist way of life, and to actively struggle against all anti-social manifestations;
- c. To reconcile personal and social interests properly and to give priority to state and social interests;
- d. To protect as something very precious public socialist property which has become the sacred and inviolable foundation of the socialist system and to strengthen and increase it;
- e. To view the strengthening in every way possible of international friendship between peoples as extremely important and in his own daily work to contribute to strengthening the friendship and solidarity among the working people and the unity and solidarity of the peoples of the countries of the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union and to resolutely struggle against various manifestations which are detrimental to this sacred friendship and unity;
- f. To train the coming generation in [a spirit of] industry discipline, and organization, collectivism, respect for the interests of society, a communist attitude toward labor and socialist property, the ideas of communism and the principles of proletarian internationalism, unbounded loyalty to the socialist fatherland, and respect for all working people regardless of nationality.
- g. To actively participate in strengthening the people's democratic organization, to preserve strictly the state secrets and to be always vigilant of enemies;

h. To defend his socialist fatherland from its enemies as something sacred [sic];

Military service in the People's Army of the MPR is the honorable duty of citizens of the Mongolian People's Republic.

i. To carry out his civic duties very strictly and to demand the same of other citizens.

## IV

### Miscellaneous

#### Chapter 9

##### Coat of Arms, Flag, and Capital

ARTICLE 90. The coat of arms of the Mongolian People's Republic reflects the nature of the state and the idea of friendship of the peoples and displays the national and economic peculiarities of this country.

The coat of arms of the MPR consists of a circle surrounded by heads of grain. The stalks of grain are connected to a cog-wheel and bound with red and blue ribbons bearing the letters "BNMAU."

A working man riding on horseback toward the sun of communism through a landscape [representing] the mountains, steppes and desert of the MPR is depicted in the center of the coat of arms.

There is a five-pointed star with the golden "Soyombo" sign [inscribed] on it in the center between the two tips of the heads of grain in the upper part of the coat of arms.

ARTICLE 91. The state flag of the Mongolian People's Republic is based on the state coat of arms.

The state flag of the MPR is made of red and blue material, the center part, one-third in width, is sky-blue, and the [other] two [flanking it] are red.

A golden five-pointed star is in the upper half of the red portion nearest the flag pole and beneath it the golden "Soyombo" symbol. The ratio of width to length of the flag is 1:2.

ARTICLE 92. The capital of the Mongolian People's Republic is Ulaanbaatar City.

## Chapter 10

### Procedure for Amending and Abolishing the Constitution of the MPR

ARTICLE 93. Amendments to the Constitution of the Mongolian People's Republic may only be decided by the People's Great Hural and be approved by not less than two-thirds of its deputies.

ARTICLE 94. As some functions of the state cease to exist under communism, the articles dealing with these functions in the Constitution will be repealed.

The Constitution of the Mongolian People's Republic will be abolished when there is no longer a need for a state which has become the chief instrument for building socialism and communism and when it will be replaced by a communist association of working people.

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